Claptrap Debate on the Amnesty Bill in the Senate.

The Yellowstone Land of the Geysers.

The Most Wonderful Park in the World.

CABINET WEDDING.

Secretary Robeson Married to Mrs. Aulick.

THE PATE OF THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.

embuli as a Wag—The Yellowstone Park-Ampesty Again Debated in the Senate. he senate's morning hour was chiefly consume esentation of petitions. Mr. Sumner diver-usual batch of pleas for the civil rights Kinx there. Mr. Trumbull is in danger of being enial to his temperament of inside critic to spublican party, he has been the means of pron basis. Mr. Trumbuli playfully called the at-lon of Mr. Morrili, of Vermont, to these appeals. le suggested this because Mr. Morrill looked sor-owful over the number. As Morrill's face is of a ueful cast" at the best, there was a good deal of aghter. Later in the morning Mr. Trumbull bill for the admission of some machinery free of duty, in the way of repealing the cuty on coal. This as afterwards withdrawn. Mr. Pomeroy reported and wanted immediate ac-

tion on a bill setting aside a tract of forty by fortyor miles at the head of the Vellowstone River, to be used only as a national park. The bill puts the ation under the control of the Interior Deartment, and allows the Secretary to lease from to time such small portions as may be necesmy for the construction of hotels, &c. This feature egion proposed to be reserved includes nearly all omena of thermal springs and boiling geysers, expedition under his charge. The tract includes a lake, described in glowing terms by Clarence King

After some unimportant business the amnesty e Senate. It soon became evident that his speech igned for political effect. The Senator is esty and favored Mr. Sumner's amendment, mnesty was not needed; treason ought to be randed. If general amnesty was adopted the next top would be to demand that rebel soldiers should nages as our own loyal soldiers and citizens Mr. Thurman interjected in his usual dry, whether Morton believed in the validity of the cents amendment, and if he did how it was ble for things to be done which that express de. Mr. Morton's reply was apt as the que believed, but the democracy did not, they got late power, all those things rould be attempted. Amnesty now would be their xouse then. Thurman quizzically asked if the cracy would govern. Morton's retort was ed with great laughter, in which joined. He said, "all things sible in the providence of God. Great ues had come; Chicago was burned; famine blated Persia, and the democracy might win." democracy was a kangaroo party; its strength nd it was to Southern sentiments the leaders must elding now. Of course Mr. Thurman rose to reply. His speech was in the main like Morton's—a cal que. It was terse, telling and effective. He ane played so long and so oft before, and Morton a short speech by Senator Scott, who favored the removal of disabilities, not as a measure of amnesty—a word that he thought was a misnomer ere—nor as one of conciliation, but simply because the country was strong enough to do it with safety. Is indicated a belief on his own part that the rebel

elements were still strong enough to make danger possible, and he preferred to clear the ground for what might come. The Senator thought a government ought to punish its criminals, that an unsuccessful rebellion was treason, and that it was evidently a sign of weakness not to have punished it; but the removal of disabilities would not affect this. Hence he was willing to adopt this bill; he would also vote for Sumner's measure separately. There was an attempt made to arrange for taking a vote to-morrow, but nothing came of it, and the benate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

lements were still strong enough to make danger

tive and Judicial Appropriations.

The change from the fleid-day parade of yesterday
to the dulness of camp to-day, with neither rheso the duniess of camp to-day, with neither resteric nor jun from Snapp, was very noticeable.

After the morning hour had expired, Mr. Garfield moved to go into the Committee of the Whole, and proceeded to argue on the first instalment of his proceeded to argue on the first instalment of his budget of expenses in the Legislative, Executive and Funcial Appropriation on. Entering into the mysteries of finance with vigor and earnestness, the sublicities of this question aroused the interest of the members, who gave unusual attention to its discussion, and cleared the ladies' gaileries. The consideration of economic expenditures is not particularly relished by the fair sex, theoretically or practically. In making an analysis of our expenses, Mr. Garfield severely criticised the manner of keeping the accounts of the government, which has already been so freely criticised in the Hebrald. He found many things charged as expenses which were no part of the expense of the government. For instance, he said the entire premium on gold was charged as expense, and the premium on bonds exchanged for gold credited as receipts, while the actual expense was the difference between the two. The expenses of the War Department were reduced to \$35,000,000 by of condemned ordinance and stores, which has been applied to the expenses. Mr. Garfield showed decrease of the public debt amounting to \$556,506,000 since July 31, 1865. The bill under consideration he said was \$2,336,000 less than last year and \$3,000,000 less than the amount of estimates of and \$3,000,000 less than the amount of estimates of this year. Mr. Garfield took eccasion to compilment the committee of last year upon its work, and gave it credit for ability and economy. Mr. Wood, of New York, was quick to seize the opportunity offered to make a little party capital out of the consideration of this bill, by going into accusations of extravagance and corruption against the party in power, contrasting the expenditures of the present with the administration of James Buchanan, and instanced the Appropriation act of 1800 for the contingent expenses of the White House, which were \$300, and in this bill have swelled to \$4,000. Mr. Wood regretted that the accomplished Chairman of Appropriations had not devoted less time to disquisitions on political economy and more to telling us where the people's money was going in keeping up this extrava-

WASHINGTON. Standard the administration against this attack, and saked the gentleman from New York for something not to be paid, that the bounty to soldiers is to go without settlement, for these expenditures make up the extravagances the gentieman complains of. In reply Mr. Wood instanced the increased cost of the collection of the Customs as another item of extravagance, saying that the cost of colsmall sum. General debate upon the bill was then closed and it was read by sections for consideration and amendment, clicking no comment until the paragraph was reached in relation to the salary of the Chief Clerk of the State Department, when Mr. Munroe, of Ohio, moved to increase his salary from \$2,200 to \$2,500 per annum, and spoke earnestly of the worth and ability of this officer. Before action was reached upon this amendment the committee House adjourned.

Secretary Robeson was married to Mrs. Richmond Aulick at the Church of the Epiphany this morning, the wedding being strictly private. Not more than fifty persons were present, the company being confined to the personal friends of toth families the President and memoers of the Cabinet, with their wives, and the delegation in Congress from New Jersey. At half-past ten o'clock the stary, or, more properly, the groom, the church with as much ease as if going to his deak at the Navy Department; saying as he went in, "Close the door the bride is coming," this being only a variation of his cus-tomary morning order at the department—"Tel the Chief Clerk I am here." He was accompanied by his young friend, Mr. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia. A few moments afterward the bride en-tered, escorted by Mr. Montgomery Blair. When she approached the chancel rail the groom joined her, the Rev. Dr. Starkey coming forward at the same time and the grand organ pealing out the notes of Schumann's "Trumeric." This piece was a great favorite with Mrs. Aulick, and it was played groom arrived. At the close of the ceremony the guests congratulated the nappy couple, the Prestdent, among others, kissing the bride, and then the Secretary and his wife left the church to start on company were Commodore Autick and his little grandson, Mrs. Robeson's only son by her former narriage, the latter going to the church in charge of his nurse. People inclined to joke about this Cabidress, a traveiling suit, being of that peculiar shade called London smoke. She is a lady of very marked appearance, having prematurely gray hair, which being very white and intertwining with the biack, the natural color, gives her by the contrast a decidedly distingue air.

The distinguishing features of Mr.

dress were a blue neckule and a rosebud bouquet in his buttonhoel. That rosebud and tie, it is expected, will be seen in Broadway to-morrow. The Secretary will not return for ten days.

Proposal to Create a Department of Science— Alterations and Consolidations Needed in Scientific Branches of the Service.

Much interest is manifested by scientific men,

tally those acquainted with the practical re sults gained to navigation, commerce and other ublications of the scientific offices of the govern-nent, concerning the extent of support and recognition the scientific branches are to receive in the appropriation bills this session. The Coast Survey, ome degree diverted from the utilities which it was intended to promote, and, since the death of Professor Bache, a West Pointer and army engineer, is becoming, in the view of practi-cal men, a mere adjunct to Harvard College, has been seriously proposed by those interested in the practical usefulness of this work to merge the navy, now rising into practical importance under good management, and to carry the consolidation forward till it takes in the Lighthouse Board, now attached to the overburdened service of the War Department. The work of the Donat Survey is nearly allied to one branch of the in fact much duplication of the work of one corps of the two was formally presented to Cor ago. The scientific adjuncts of the different execu-tive departments have increased so rapidly since the close of the war that, in the opinion of men of acknowledged administrative ability, there is more need now of a Department of Science than has ever existed for the nondescript Department of the In-

The Kent Southern Claim in Jeopardy.

The Southern Claims Commission were wholly engaged to-day on the claim of Horace L. Kent, senior partner of the house of Kent, Paine & Co., of Richmond, Va., amounting to \$25,000, for wood out from his lands in that State. The day was chiefly spent in efforts by the claimant to overcome the adverse testimony of certain violent and abusive expressions toward the Lincoln government in two business letters to Messra.

Austin, Dail & Co., of Baltimore, in the early months of the war. These letters, admitted to be in the handwriting of the claimant, are before the courts at Richmond as evidence in a business suit between the two firms, and copies of them have sion. The examination before the Commissioners partook at times of the character of a post-mortem partook at times of the character of a post-mortem inquiry into the loyalty of the late John Minor Botts, and certain of his relatives present denied that he had ever contracted to furnish supplies to the Confederacy or angrity denounced President Lincoin's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Arkansas Election Case.

The Arkansas Election Case.

The Clayton committee of investigation was in session to day, and examined Representative Edwards as to the character of the election on which it is charged a fraudulent certificate was issued by Governor Clayton to the witness. The Senator and friends are much chagrined at the prospects of Edwards losing his seat, owing, as they declare, to neglect in taking evidence. The House Committee on Election will act upon the case of Boles vs. Ed-wards on Thursday, and there can be but one result— the unseating of the sitting member.

the unseating of the Steing Relator.

The Yerba Buena Claim.

The House Judiciary Committee gave the Goat Island or Yerba Buena lobby a hearing to-day and lecided adversely to their claim for this property. The chief manager of this claim has been for years a well-known lobby agent, who is also connected with a well-known silver mine speculation. The road is now clear for the Central California Pacific, and the Pacific Railroad Committee will, it is ex-pected, report their bill.

Postmaster Creswell and "Straw Bids."
The House Post Office Committee heard the en-

velope manufacturers, but did not decide the mat-ter. They will begin the investigation into the charges made against the Postmaster General in the matter of letting contracts on Thursday.

Revising the Tariff,
The Senate Committee on Finance was in session for nearly two hours to-day engaged on the Revised Tariff bill recently reported and recommitted.
Members of the committee say that they intend to
perfect the same and report it back at an early day,

### A MARINE SKELETON.

A Ship Said to Have Gone to Pieces in the Straits of Magellan Alleged to Have Been Seen Floating Since.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 23, 1872.

A report having been published that the ship Italia, of this port, was seen of Terra del Puego. Italia, of this port, was seen off Terra del Puego October 15, her late master, Captain P. D. Whitmore, states that this could not possibly have been the case. His ship struck in thick weather, in the Straits of Magellan, and was seen to ge to pieces within two hours, a small portion of the bow only being held by the anchors when the officers and crew left, and the shore being strewn with the wrock.

The English iron ship San Cairns, was wrecked in the Straits of Magellan about the same time, and may have been the ship seen.

# MRS. WHARTON.

The Curtain Fallen and the Case Closed.

SYESTER'S ELOQUENCE EXHAUSTED.

The Medical Testimony for the Defence Unmercifully Handled.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR CONVICTION.

The Old-Fashioned Jury Grave and Anxious.

JUDGE MILLER'S MOTTO, BREVITY.

Practically No Charge to the Jury from the Bench.

The Jury Not Arrived at a Verdict-At Midnight Eight Were Said To Be for Acquittal and Four for Conviction.

ANNAPOLIS Md., Jan., 1879. To-day was as lovely as the heart could desire. The sun shone out with the brilliancy of mid-summer. The people from all portions of the city began at early dawn to verge towards the Court se, as a common centre. Before nine o'clock the morning many of the most available posttions in the court room were occupied. The ladies, arrayed in the gorgeous luxuriance of modern fashion, flocked thither in great num-bers, and it was estimated that, before the hour arrived for the commencement of the trial, 300 were seated within the narrow and contracted limits of the little court room. The same jam and pressure were experienced as yesterday, and by the arrival of the train from Balumore it was, if possible, increased. But few incidents marked the closing scene. The prisoner, accompanied by her daughter and several ladies, entered the court room a few moments before the Crier her face showed traces of great mental anguish. Her eye exhibited the same restless expression that has been recently alluded to in these columns. She gazed upon the immense audience that filled the perplexed stare that now and again leads the mind to question whether her misfortunes have not Her daughter, though frail in appearance and suf-fering from recent illness, displayed the Spartan less for which she has become almost renowned.

DESPITE THE TERRIBLE PHILIPPICS which were snowered upon the unprotected head of the devoted prisoner by the Attorney General, her bearing was that of one who instinctively felt the give no sign of the outraged and indignant sensawith nerves of finest steel, which might be snapped but could not bend. At times her glorious eyes flashed with his subject, and doubtless the excitement thus her self-possession. Surrounded by beauty, wealth and fashion, these two must have felt bitterly the isolation of their position; but, like the Spartans, they nursed their grief and enduring sorrow in

NEITHER SIGH NOR LONG-DRAWN BREATH ye outward manifestation of the whiriwind of idicting emotions which were seething and raging within. The Court met at ten o'clock, with all the Judges on the bench. The courtesy of these much-tried gentlemen has been strained to the utmost during the progress of this trial, and the excitement to-day and intense eagerness to hear every word that fell from the lips of the Atamiability they possessed. They were equal to the impossible for the jury to budge a foot, did they put the machinery of the court room in force to clear a could hastily seize upon, were admonished that if strict silence was not maintained the doors would De closed in their faces. ATTORNEY GENERAL SYESTER RESUMES HIS ARGU-

Mr. Syester, the Attorney General, resumed his speech to the jury. It was a tremendous effort, and commanded the admiration of all who heard it. his severe analysis of the evidence, and the remarkable force and exceeding clearness with which he presented the case for the prosecution, told powerfully upon the jury. A number of prominent gentlemen were present, among whom were the Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick; Judge Merrick and

Commodore Decatur.

He spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Juny-When we paried festerday evening I was endeavoring to demonstrate to you that General Ketchum did not die of the disease cerebro spinal meningitia. I had just reached the testimony of Dr. Morris, a witness calied by the defence, and whom I here declare was wholly without prejudice, passion and feeling in the case, and we have no hesitation in relying on his evidence. In all that concerns or competes itself with the theory of the delence respecting cerebro spinal meningitis. Dr. Morris in a gentleman of chartacter and great experience, and far, very far, above and beyond the low prejudice, passions and feelings which too often disgrace and dishonor witnesses bolding the same relations to a case he does. He has seen many cases of the character spoken of by Warren. He has been called on pure than once, in the providence of God, to inlinated at the occurrence of the languishing and dying, and from his clear, unhesitating and masterly ione, I take it he is no stranger to this disease. But when the hypothetical question of the defence drawn up and presented by counsel, as combracing all and every fact and everything connected with the symptoms, the chinical historyand post-morten leisons of this case that imight bein strongest on the point of cerebro spinal meningitis and copyrights to the formation of an opinion favorable to that view, which and the point of cerebro spinal meningitis and copyrights to the formation of an opinion favorable to that view, which and the point of cerebro spinal meningitis and copyrights to the formation of an opinion favorable to that view, which are acqualitied. Now a sense timb is estimated, the will not say in many and presented this death, said Morris, to any natural diasease with which I am acqualitied. Now as many cases with which a ma equalitied in the same timber of the defence have, strangely enough, omitted—wholly omitted—to bring to the front a fact all important and controlling, so far as it enables a medical ex

that Dr. Genth had asserted that if Aiken were searching for antimony his steps were right. But Dr. Genth supposes all the while that Aiken is looking for tartar emetic, a substance which Aiken told us in the beginning he could not find, and never sought for at all. The Aitorney General then referred to the evidence of the prosecution. He assumed as proved beyond question, that a superior on Monday morning, and more was purchased for her on that evening; that she was up, off and on, all the night of Saturday, Sunday and Monday; that she was in Keenum's room; that she daministered to him on Monday evening the sangaree spoken of by Colonel Loney; that the story of the inadanum vial was a pure invention to misled liquity, and the suggestion that Ketchum had killed binnelf a gross alander and calumny on his character, selucation and habits. He distinct that the story of the inadanum vial was a pure invention; the fact that yellow jessamine had been administered but two hours before with favorable effects, and that now the administration of that which the defence claimed to be the same thing is attended, in less than twenty minutes afterwards, with the most marked, alarming and deadly results. Could any sane mind believe it to be the same medicine. Baltizel had administred the very same to his patients with nothing noted in its results. Mrs. Wharton's conduct after the feath of the result of the same medicine. Baltizel had administred the very same to his patients with nothing noted in its results. Mrs. Wharton's conduct after the feath of the results of the same decidence. Baltizel had administred the very same to his patients with nothing noted in its results. Mrs. Wharton's conduct after the feath of the results of the favorable and the results of the favorable state of the favorable st

the prisoner, but they looked in vain.

JUDGE MILLER, ADDRESSING MAJOR SPRIGG HARWOOD.

the gentlemanly and urbane Clerk of the Court,

said:—"Mr. Clerk, have you the indictment?"

"Yes, Your Honor," said he, and immediately
drawing a small key from his pocket he unlocked a
panel in the Judge's stand and withdrew therefrom
agplethoric envelope containing the document in
question.

"Swear Mr. Bryan as balling to take charge of the
jury," said the Judge.

The Clerk then administered the following oath to
the ballin:—"You shall well and truly keep this
jury together without meat or drink; you shall
suffer no person to speak to them, neither shall you
speak to them yourself, unless it be to ask if they
have agreed on their verdict, without the permission of the Court."

The Indictment was then given to the foreman of
the jury, and they arose in their seats.

A MODEL JURY CHARGE BY JUDGE MILLER.
Chief Justice Millers then said:—

GENTLEMEN-You can bring in one of two verdicts—
gailty of murder in the first degree or not quilty.

There was an expression of gravity amounting to
sternness upon the countenance of each as they

minty of murder in the first degree or not guilty.

There was an expression of gravity amounting to sternness upon the countenance of each as they passed in review before the audience. They knew that the eyes of the whole country were fixed upon them at that moment. Airgust the lightning had

ment? Plainly had counsel impressed these several views upon the minds of the jury, and still another reason existed for their seriousness, which contrasted strangely with the merry and jovial countenances they brought into court with them in the morning. Mr. Syester, the Atiorney General, had made an argument which for strength and eloquence had seldom been equalised—certainly never surpassed—in that court room, which had recenced the voices of Pinckney and Wirt. The audience was held spell-bound, and its vivid pictures of the suspicion which surrounded

THE UNFORTURATE PRISONER AT THE BAR had told fearfully upon the minds of the jury. More than one member of that body tried in vain to conceal the anxiety which had imbedded itself in his mind, and the issue of the morning was of a character to compel many in the vast crowd, which swayed to and fro in the court room, to doubt of the prediction which had for weeks been generally acquiesced in as their verdict of the jury.

THE CLOSING SCENE—THE FEOPLE LINGER.

The jury were conveyed to their own private room in the second story of the building. The Court took a recess until it should be summoned to take the verdict, but the audience lingered on to the last, not leaving even for a moment their positions.

THE LATEST FROM ALBANY.

The Eric Classification Act—Argument on th Repeal Bill-Frenr and Fields-More Railrond Schemes-A Double Track Rounda-bout, an Under Surface and a Through

The Judiciary Committee held a meeting to-night to near the argument of Attorney General Barlow in favor of a bill prepared by him to ropeal the act of 1870, which was passed in the Eric Ring Interest, and which prevents the suspension of a director of a corporation pending the trial of a suit brought against him for maladministration of pose the bill. One feature of the Attorney General's bill is strongly objected to by some of the commit-Judge in such suits, under any circumstances, from the district in which the Attorney General may select to bring the suit. This pro-vision, it is thought, must be withdrawn by the Attorney General; but it is doubtful if any anti-Erie Ring measure can pass the present Legis lature under any circumstances.

meeting on Frear's case and resolved to go to New York to take testimony. The Fields case is to be heard to-morrow. Frear may possibly go over-board, the tub to the whale; but Fields is too useful to the existing combination and will not be dis-

turbed.

THE CHARTER OF THE COMMITTER OF SEVENTY is to be heard before the joint Committee on Cities in the Senate Chamber on Thursday evening next. Messrs. Soloman, Ruggles and Stearn, from the sub-committee appointed to draw the charter, will be present to argue in its favor. Messrs. John Wheeler and Blumenthal, the permanent sub-committee to watch legislation, have taken rooms at No. 138 State street, where they will transact the business of the Committee of Seventy during the session.

An important bill is one to incorporate the New York Warehouse and Railroad Company. It pro-vides, first, to build wharves, 100 feet wide and 500 feet long, on iron columns filled with masonry, and on these wharves fire-proof warehouses, so

that ships can discharge directly into the ware-houses or upon the wharves, as circumstances may require; second,

A DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY

around the city on the buikhead line, with turn-tables, so that cars can be run on the wharves, thus making a warehouse, railroad depot and wharf in one structure, thus saving all the cartage of goods, besides preventing exposure to the weather and loss by injury and theft; an under surface railway, with four tracks, commencing at the Ret.

Fourth—In connection with this line at Fourth avenue

ANOTHER ROAD

Is to be built in Westchester county, along the line of the Harlem River to a distance not exceeding fifteen miles, thence east to a point on the Sound, then back again to Harlem, forming a circle. It is claimed that every dwelling on the island of Manhattan will be brought within a quarter of a mile of rapid transit and that in no case will goods be required to be carried more than a quarter of a mile, and then only through the cross streets. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission who shall have power to control the location of the route or line of the road and the form and manner of its construction. It is claimed that this will centralize population, and thus improve the health of the city and reduce the cost of living.

## THE COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

A Volunteer Delegation for Albany to Support the New City Charter—Opposition to the Proposed Board of Audit.

An important meeting of the Committee of Seventy was held last night, William F. Have-meyer presiding. A letter and a telegram received from Mr. Edward Salomon, who is in Albany, were read by the Vice Chairman, Mr. James M. Brown, and Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles. Governor Salomon announces that the Committees on ernor Salomon announces that the Committees on Cities and Villages of Senate and House will hear

ernor Salomon announces that the Committees on Cities and Villages of Senate and House will hear arguments on the charter of the Committee of Seventy on Thursday night.

The following members of the Committee announced that they would go to Aloany on Thursday morning:—James M. Brown, Vice-Chairman; Jackson S. Schultz, Samuel B. Ruggies, Benjamin B. Sherman, Samuel D. Babcock, Joseph J. O'Donobue, William H. Neilson, Robert Hoe, Frederick Schack, Isaac H. Bailey, Colonel N. Gano Dunn, Albert Klamroth, James M. Halsted, Joseph B. Varnum, Joseph H. Choate and others. William F. Havemeyer and Jonathan Sturges wil also go to Albany if possoile. After a brief discussion of the present condition of city affairs the following resolutions (unmistakable in meaning) were unanimously adopted:—Resolved, That the representatives of this committee in Albany be instructed to profest against the passage by the Senate of the bill recently adopted by the Assembly, constituting a Board of Audit, of which the Commissioner of Fublic Works and the Fresident of the Board of Aldermen are made members for the reason that the present incumbents of the offices are holding the same temporarily, pending the adoption of a new charter, whereby it is to be hoped that, in the interests of reform, the appointing power will be vested in better hands.

Resolved, That in our judgment the time has not yet arrived for the auditing of any bills against the city, except such as relate to pay rolls and other matters of grant urgency, as the light which will be throws upon our municipal affairs by legislative investigation will greatly facilitate he adoption of a new charter even the appointing power will be vested in better hands.

These resolutions were telegraphed to Mr. Salomon, Albany, last night. The attention of the committee was called to the fact that, through inadvertence, words were stricken out, Governor Salomon was telegraphed accordingly.

The committee adjourned, after some stirring remarks of the chairman on the resolutions adopted and pr

# WIFE MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Man Kills His Wife and then Cuts His Throat.

Extraordinary Conduct of the Attending Physicians The Dying Woman Twelve Hours Without Surgical Aid-No Attempt to Alleviate Her Sufferings.

The weekly New England wife murder occurred in this city to-day. Hitherto Massachusetts has peen the scene of crimes of this description, at least for the past four weeks; but now New Hampshire has put in an appearance for a share of the accompanying suicide of the murderer, was more remarkable than any of those which have recently preceded it. In Littleton three weeks ago Patrick Keating killed his wife, and then ade a fruitless attempt at suicide, because of the maddening influence of intoxicating drink hands of the police authorities. But the causes of the wife murder and suicide of to-day have no yet been ascertained, unless, indeed, they both the effects of a sudden and uner pected paroxysm of insanity. The particular be given thus:—Dennis Snea, an industrious and respectable man, of about fifty years of age, with Manchester several years ago. natives of Ireland. Shea was nan, and his wife, a healthy, good-natured woman man, and his wife, a healthy, good-natured woman of comely aspect, looked after the domestic affairs of the household, white the children all worked in the factories. The family inhabited a tenement over a store on Eim, between Auburn and Cedar streets, and by their quiet habits and ganeral good behavior acquired the respect of all their neighbors.

The MURDERER'S PAMILY.

The city authorities have nothing to allege against the character of any member of the family; they were all industrious and temperate in every respect. Dennis some months are had laid an

The city authorities have nothing to allege against the character of any member of the family; they were all industrious and temperate in every respect. Deunis some months ago had laid up money sufficient to enable him to revisit his native country, from which he returned only three weeks since. No change was exhibited in his manner, which has always been that of a kind and indurgent husband and father, and there were no lorebodings of the terrible calamity which has resulted from his insane actions of to-day. Since his return, however, shea has been unable to obtain work, and perhaps there may have been a depression of spirits from this cause, although his sons and daughters, the eldest of whom is nearly twenty years of age, earned money enough to drive away the wolf from the door; still there might have been a feeling of self-respect on the part of Mr. Shea, which ied him to feel refluctant at accepting assistance from such a source, but there were no entiward signs of this; oh the contrary, Mr. Shea has been very free in his manners lately. More blither ward signs of this; oh the contrary, Mr. Shea has been very free in his manners lately. More blithe hand joily, if possible, than ever, the causes of his sudden change of mind can only be matters of conjecture. This morning he got up, as usual, at an early hour, and assisted his wife in filling the washoller and preparing the clothes for the washing himself. Mrs. Shea, too, although of late she has suffered from liness which produced a species of melancholy, seemed to have recovered her good spirits to-day, and laughed and chatted like a young girl. She drew several pails of water from the well for washing, and prepared the beef which she intended to roast for dinner, assisted by her husband, and placed it in the stove to be cooked. At about nine o'clock she went to the corner grocery on Auburn and Eim streets, and purchased two quarts of soft soap to facilitate her afternoon's work; but the door had scarcely been closed before she retraced her steps and re-e

traced her steps and re-entered the store with a demand for "A insul of tobacco FOR MY OLD MAN."

Her husband had not been since early morning, but it has since been learned that he was busying himself in household work. It was half past ten o'clock when the tragedy o'courred.

Mr. Keeltey, a next-door neighbor, and the land-ord from whom the house was hired, was standing in his doorway when he heard a woman's screams. "Oh, my!" "Oh, my!" "Oh, my!" "Oh, my!" "Oh, my!" to meand frantically exclaimed; and he looked about only to see Mrs. Since standing at the foot of the stairs which led to her apartments, with blood gushing from her head, and gesticulating violently in the âir. At first it seemed as it she were insand, but before he could form an opinion on the subject her footsteps were heard as she nurriedly ran up the stairs.

Keeley put on his coat and followed, only to find that a ghastly scene was to meet his gaze. In the little fifeen by twenty kitchen, on the right of the corridor, where the family cooked their daily meals, bennis shea lay in the agonies of death. His throat was fut literally from ear to ear, and the gaping wound was so deep as to admit of the entrance of two fingers of the hand. On the foor there was a nig rudble of blood, and the wall was spattered with gore. He cast his eyes upwards towards his wile, who was herself bleeding to death and was bending over him in tears, and with a deep groan he expired.

Mrs. Shea up to this time had been sustained by nervous excitement, but when she began to realize the fact that her husband was dead a reaction took place and she fell to the floor. Keelty, with the assistance of the neighbors who had been attracted to the scene, picked her up and carried her to an adjoining room, where she was laid in the bed. The news of the tragedy was quickly circusted the tax of the tragedy was quickly circusted the tax of the tragedy was quickly circusted the tax of the tragedy was quickly circusted about the tax of the tragedy was quickly circusted about the tax of the cast had been attracted to the scene, picked her up and carried her to an adjoining room, where she was laid in the

sistance of the neighbors who had been attracted to the scene, picked her up and carried her to an adjoining room, where sho was laid in the bed. The news of the traged was laid in the bed. The news of the traged was laid in the bed. The news of the traged was quickly crounted about the towns—soon snough to reach the ears of the traged was quickly crounted about the towns—soon snough to reach the ears of the mean them and the state of the mundered woman were found several examination and went away. Upon the face of the mundered woman were found several contrained of the skull were extracted therefrom. At twelve o'clock to-night there were no well grounded hopes of her recovery. Fust here, by the way, and in this connection, I may as well state the result of my observation of the condition of the wounded woman as I found her, at thirty minutes past eleven o'clock to-night, more than twelve hours after the inception of the tragedy. As has been stated above, she was lying in a room less than ien leet square, on a coarse bedtick, and surrounded by a crowd of half drunken and more than half sense-less people, with her eyes half closed and breathing in a stentorious manner. Her face was covered with blood; the left check, which had been buyly bruised, was swollen to a great extent, and net eyes protruded hall out of the sockets. Nobody, to the great

piscatory of the manchester pains to dress her wounds, or even give directions for the proper venitation of the apartment, and the woman had laid there for twelve long hours without any medical aid, and no attention beyond what was rendered her by the crowd wnich poured within side the doors. At no time since the murder had her wounds beed the sockets, no on the conclusion that her death was certain and to have bestowed no pans towards rendering her passage to the grave as easy as possible under the circumstances. Her face was dirty and bedaubed with stains of blood. There were no carried with stains of blood. There were no concept to the private state of the passage to

and struck her with the flat iron, the sharp point or which penetrated ner skull. Believing that he had murdered his wife he went out into the other room and cut his throat with a razor. Mrs. Shay, after she had been struck, rushed down stairs crying out 'Oh, my God!' She then rushed back up stairs. Mr. Thomas Kelly followed her up and found her lying upon the dead body of her husband. Several women came in, and she was placed upon the bed. It is said by those who are acquainted with the parties that neither of them were given to nabits of intemperance, and it is asserted that they lived peaceably together."